

Kentucky Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, humbering at his back.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

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LEXINGTON

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1826.

From the National Intelligencer August 10.

ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

SPEECH OF MR. ROWAN.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill further to amend the Judicial System of the United States. The motion of Mr. Rowan, further to amend the bill, by adding thereto the following sections, pending.

"4 And be it further enacted, That the Supreme Court shall, in no instance, decide that the Constitution of any State, or any provision thereof, or the law of any State, or any law of Congress, or any part or portion thereof, or of either or any of them is invalid or void by reason of any supposed collision between them, or any part or portion of them, or any or either of them, and the Constitution of the United States, or any article, section or clause thereof, unless at least seven of the Justices of said Court shall concur in that decision in which case it shall be the duty of the Justices who shall concur therein, to make out each his opinion in writing, separately and deliver it to the Clerk, whose duty it shall be to spread the same upon the record of the Court.

"5 And be it further enacted, That, hereafter until it shall be otherwise provided by law, such kind of process only shall be issued, and in such order only, upon the judgment or decree of any of the Courts of the United States, as are authorized and permitted by the laws of the State wherein such judgment or decree shall be pronounced, to be issued upon the judgment or decrees of the highest judicial tribunals of that State; and the marshal, or other ministerial officer of such Court of the United States, shall be governed by, and conform to, the laws of the said State, in his execution of the said process as well in relation to the property or person subject thereto, as to his proceeding therewith: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to extend or apply to any judgment or decree pronounced by any of the said Courts, in cases affecting the public revenue, or to the process which may issue thereon, or the management and execution thereof, by the ministerial officers of the said Courts."

Mr. ROWAN rose and addressed the Senate as follows:—
MR. PRESIDENT. The two sections which I had the honor to offer as an amendment to the bill now under consideration, contains each a distinct proposition. Both, as I conceive of very great importance, in their import, to the People of the States of the Union. By the first it is proposed that seven of the ten Justices of the Supreme Court, shall concur in any judgment or decree, which denies the validity, or restrains the operation, of the constitution, or any law of any of the States, or any provision or enactment in either. By the other, it is proposed that the ministerial officers of the Federal Courts shall be governed in levying and carrying into effect, the executions which issue from those Courts, by the Executive Laws of the States respectively, in which those Courts shall respectively be holden.

Every amendment Mr. President, implies a defect in the subject proposed to be amended. Every remedy presupposes the existence of an evil. It therefore behooves him who proposes the remedy, not only to point out the evil but to show the fitness and competency of the remedy. I solicit your indulgent attention, and that of the Senate, while I attempt to point out some of the evils which are expected to be alleviated, at least, if not remedied, by the amendments which I have proposed.

And first of the evils on which it is hoped the first section will have a remedial effect. They are those which result from the exercise of implied powers by the Judges of the Supreme Court. From an enlargement of the powers of the General Government by inference and construction, through their instrumentality.

To distinguish between the powers which may be legitimately exercised by that tribunal, as the organ of the General Government, and those which they have derived and are in the habit of deriving; by implication, a short inquiry into the nature, origin and extent, of the powers which justly belong to the Government of the Union, may not be inappropriate. I promise you sir not to be tedious. I will just premise, that a little attention to the import of some of the terms, which are necessarily employed in political discussion, and which I shall be constrained to use, may save from some confusion, in the progress of this inquiry, and enable us to comprehend more clearly the subject embraced by it.

I feel that it is necessary: Because the terms to which I allude have, in the discussions of much able persons than myself, for the want of this precaution run into each other; and somewhat obscured their arguments. There is nothing more common than to call a Government a State, and, *converso*, a State a Government; and the General Government is almost universally called the National Government, the Government of the nation &c. The indiscriminate use of those terms tends to confuse the ideas which they import, and their import thus indiscriminately applied to the States, the State Government and the General Government, tends to confound distinctions of the utmost importance to the People of the States.

States is a word of technical import in the nomenclature of politics. I understand it to mean civil society, as incorporated by the social compact; and by social compact I do not mean as many do, the constitution of a State—no two words differ more in their import. The social compact, I understand to be that contract by which men pass from a state of nature to a state of civil society; that contract in which each agrees with all, and all with each—that each will surrender to all the control of himself, his power, and his property, and that all shall protect each in his person, property and possessions. Anterior to the formation of this compact, every man was, *sui juris*, in the fullest meaning of those words—except from the control of others, and without the right to control any body; he was subject only to the control of his own will; every man was independent of every other man. By this com-

pact civil society was not only formed but incorporated, became a body politic, a moral agent, a State. The State, thus formed, by the consent of all its members, expresses its will by the voice of a majority, which will is, by the compact, to be the rule of their conduct, the law of their rights, the arbiter of their disputes.

Civil society thus formed by the social compact is denominated a State. The will of the people who compose that society, is the sovereign power of the State. But how that power shall be exercised most beneficially for the People is the question presented to the State, immediately after its formation. It has to settle upon the plan, by which its will shall be exerted in regulating the conduct, defining the duties, and protecting the rights of its members. This plan of Government is ordained by the State, in its Constitution. So that, instead of the Constitution being the social compact which forms the State, the State forms the Constitution; which is but a diagram of the manner in which the will of the people is to be exercised in governing; that is managing the concerns of the State, by the functionaries to be employed for that purpose. Those functionaries are legislative, judicial and executive, according to the constitutions of States of this Union, and constitute what I call and what I think can only be properly called, the Governments of the States, or State Governments.

The State, by the Constitution, confers on those functionaries the authority to exercise the governing power. The power which is exercised in governing, is neither created nor specifically conferred, by the Constitution. The authority only, to exercise that power, is specifically conferred by that instrument.

The Constitution and laws of the State are formed by the will of the majority. In the formation of the State unanimity was required. To the formation of the Constitution, and the enactment of laws the will of the majority is competent. The competency of the majority to the formation of the Government, was derived from the unanimity which had existed in the formation of the State—in its foundation all assented that the majority should be competent to the formation and administration of the Government. The State derives its existence, and its power to govern, from the social compact, and forms its plan of existing that power, by its Constitution, which is properly called its government. So that the State is as distinct from its Government, as the Creator is from the creature. The former can alter, amend or abolish, the latter, at pleasure. It still exists whatever may be the mutations of its government, upon the firm, unaltered and inextinguishable basis of the social compact. It is upon this principle that the debt of the State, or Nation, cannot be cancelled by any revolution whatever in its Government. The debt was not due from the Government, but from the People, in their corporate state capacity; and nothing but their extinction could extinguish the debt. If we define liberty to be the right of the citizens to do, each, what he ought to will to do, and not to be constrained to do what he ought not to will to do, the social compact furnishes the will of the majority, the rule of that right and the power—the moral force, which guarantees its enjoyment. And this is the sense, Mr. President, in which liberty is power, it is the power created by the social compact—which constitutes the liberty of the citizen. The controlling power of the will of the majority is not only the power, but the essence of liberty. The control of this will, by the functionaries of the Government, whether Executive or Judicial, is any thing but the power of liberty. Liberty is power, when the People of the State govern themselves, by their own will according to their own plan of government, by functionaries of their own appointment. Thus it is evident that the States were, anterior to the formation of this Union, independent Sovereigns; a lie in their nature, as all sovereigns are, to each other. That each had an organized Government—its Constitution; that the People and their property, belonged exclusively to the States of which they were citizens.

Now the question is by whom was the Government of the United States formed? By the People, by the States, or by the State Governments? Does it emanate from the States in reference to the social compact by which they were treated? Or in reference to the Constitutions which they formed? Or from the People of all the States without regard or reference to either compacts or Constitutions? This is a question of great import, as it relates to the extent and character of the powers of the General Government.

That the Constitution of the United States was not formed by the aggregate People, as viewed from the social compact, whereby they had incorporated themselves into States, we know—because, in that case, they must not only have dissolved those compacts, and thereby annihilated the States; but after having done so, they must, as one People, have incorporated themselves by social compact, in order to get the power of forming the Constitution by the voice of the majority. For without this compact, the dissentients from the Constitution could not, on any conceivable principle, be bound by it; for assent is the only rational basis of obligation.

Without this compact, either express or tacit, the control of the minority by the majority, would be tyranny. Besides the existence of the States is not only recognized by the Constitution, but many of its provisions are predicated upon their co-existence; and some of its machinery upon the co-existence of the Governments of the States. It was not formed then by the People in their naked character as such. It was not formed by the Government of the States. It does not purport to have been formed by them; they had not been invested by the States with the powers requisite for that purpose; the State Constitutions were not only abated, but opposed to its foundation by the functionaries of the State Governments. How, then, was it formed? I answer that it was formed by the People in their corporate capacity—in that corporate capacity which is inseparable from civil society—which capacity can be conferred by the social compact alone, and which alone enables the People of that society into citizens and enables them to act as a moral agent—as a unit—as a State.

The Constitution then, of the United States was formed, not by the People, but by the People of the States, in their corporate State character. The People of each State, separately and distinctly, resting on the basis of the social compact, by which it was formed, and by the exercise of that sovereign power, which that compact created—by the exercise of which, it could alone participate in the formation of that instrument.

The power of the State is commensurate with the volume of the will of the People who compose it. The power of the Government is less than the power of the State, by the extent of the restrictions, imposed in its Constitution and bill of rights upon its functionaries. They exercised the power of the State in the manner prescribed, and subject to re-

strictions, imposed on their exercise of it in that instrument.

If, then the Constitution of the United States was formed by the People of the States, and the people acted in their corporate State capacity, in its formation, it must be a Federal and cannot be a National Government, and the powers of which it consists must necessarily be specific. For if, as I have asserted, (and I do not repeat of the assertion,) the governing powers of a moral force, and consists exclusively in the will of the People, and the People belong to the States, then there is no source whence this power can be derived to the General Government, by implication or inference. The power of the General Government consists exclusively in its Constitution. It is a mere Government, consisting of designated functionaries, permitted to exercise specified powers. It does not consist of the People, and therefore cannot legitimately use their will, except as conferred by the States.

The Legislative power of the General Government is exerted on the floor of Congress by the Representatives of the People of the States and on the floor of the Senate by the Representatives of the Governments of the States, respectively. The first represents the people of the States, in reference to their incorporation by the social compact; the second represent the Governments of the States in reference to their constitutions. Hence it follows that the States are, directly or indirectly, the constituents of all the functionaries of the General Government, and being the constituents of Members of Congress, have the exclusive right to instruct them; whether in relation to matters merely legislative, or to the choice of President, when the election of that officer devolves on Congress. The districts from which the Members are elected, in any State, belong to the State, and were created by it, for the convenience of its people in the exercise of the elective franchise. The members, when elected, are the members of the State, elected by the people of the State, and bound to represent the will, not of the people of this or that district, but of the State. The State can only express its will through its Legislature, and the Representatives from the countries, which compose the districts, compose the Legislature: which enables the State to express the will of every portion of its citizens, in its corporate capacity, by the voice of the majority according to its organized plan of agency.

If a member from a particular district should attempt to screen himself behind the supposed will of his district, against the known and expressed will of his State, he acts upon the principle of consolidation; he detaches the people of his district from the State, in violation of its corporate character, and attaches them to the General Government in violation of the principles of that Government. He incurs, by that single act, a complicated delinquency: he violates the will of the State, and he contravenes the principles of its Government, and those of the General Government. He violates the laws of physics, as well as the laws of civil policy, by attempting to substitute either his own will or that of his district for the will of the State, and thus to control the power of the whole, by the power of part. This, Mr. President, is one of the many inferences which may be drawn from a just view of the principles of our Government; in refutation of modern, but prevalent errors. But, as the inferences to which I allude are not necessary to my argument, I forbear to trespass upon the time of the House, by running them out; and return to the subject, with the assertion that, if my views are correct, and if every State is the sovereign of the soil, and the citizens within its limits—if its power is its will, subject only to the restrictions which it has imposed upon itself in its Constitution and by the concessions expressly made in the Constitution of the United States, then it is obvious that any power exercised by any of the functionaries of the General Government, which is not expressly conceded in the Constitution to that Government, must be an usurpation of power, which belongs to the State Governments, or to the People in their corporate capacity; and endangers liberty, in the degree in which the reserved power is necessary to its maintenance and enjoyment.

It is not my purpose to inquire whence Congress inferred the power to cut canals and make roads in the States, or any of them; or to exhort, by any mode of taxation, money from the people of the States, for that purpose. I have been tedious in attempting to be explicit. My special object is, to show that the Judges cannot legitimately infer power to themselves, or to the General Government; that they can only exercise the power expressly accorded to them in the Constitution of the General Government. If it shall have succeeded in relation to them, the same reason which denies to them the exercise of implied power, denies it alike to the Legislative and Executive functionaries of the Government.

It is, Mr. President, I believe, a just dictate of reason, that the zeal to guard against an evil, should be in proportion to its magnitude. What is the magnitude of the evil apprehended from the exercise, by the Judges, of implied powers; and what are the reasons for apprehending it? The evil apprehended is the usurpation of the powers of the States by the General Government, through the instrumentality of its Judges; the reasons for this apprehension are to be found in what they have already done. It is fair, Mr. President, to judge of the future from the past; the past is, in fact, the only medium through which we can look into the future; the present will not stay with us long enough to be examined; it is the only portion of time which always seems to be in a hurry. We see, in the humiliation of a majority of the States, the triumphant encroachments which the General Government has made, by judicial construction, upon State rights. It is impossible, Mr. President, to depict either the extent or the magnitude of the evils inflicted upon the States, by the Judges, in the exercise of implied powers. I have attempted to show, not that liberty is power, but that power is liberty; if I am correct in the position that liberty consists in the right of every citizen to do what he ought to will to do, and that the guarantee of that right is in the power of the State, then any diminution of the power of the State is a corresponding abridgement of the liberty of the citizen; and, consequently, the prostration of the power of the State is the vassalage of its citizens. The magnitude of the evil, then, in its extreme, is neither more nor less than the loss of their liberty by the citizens. But if we define liberty to be the right of every citizen to do what the laws permit him to do, and the power of the State to consist in the will of its citizens, then the code of the State regulating the conduct of its people, is but the will of the citizens, regulating their own conduct. Hence, the liberty of the people of each State consists in the power of self-government; and the abstraction of liberty. The denial to a state of the power to make laws, in relation to the social intercourse,

conduct, or interests, of its own citizens, is, in so far, a paralysis of the power in which their liberty essentially consists. This paralysis has been inflicted by the Judges upon a majority of the States which compose this Union.—They have been successively stripped, by that tribunal, of their sovereign power, to an enfeebling and degrading extent. These instances are past; they cannot be recalled. The mortification they inflicted can only be compensated by the lessons of caution which they inculcate—the admonitions which they give to the States, to guard against their recurrence. To maintain the power of a state is to maintain the efficacy of its laws: for its power consists in the enactment and enforcement of such laws as its condition may require, conformably to its Constitution. The importance of the free and unhampered exercise of this power to the freedom and happiness of the people, must be obvious to the most superficial observer.

This power, Mr. President, consists, as I have already perhaps too often repeated, in the will of the people. This will, to be beneficially and efficiently exercised, must, from its nature, and the nature of man, be exerted within a limited sphere. To be efficient, it must be confined; to be beneficial, it must be behavious. But there is a territorial extent, beyond which the People cannot mingle sympathy and sentiment—beyond which, that confidence and compaction of the people's will, which is necessary to its exercise, is impracticable—beyond which, if its confidence were even practicable, its baronous interference is denied by physical, and of course, insurmountable causes. The climate and the soil, occupied by any people, have a powerful influence upon the complexion of their will. The same climate, and the same kind of soil, produce substantially the same kind of pursuits, the same customs, habits, and manners; and of course, the same complexion of will. If they occupy the seaboard, they are commercial, as well as agricultural, (unless the soil forbids agriculture) and those pursuits accommodate themselves to each other by the kindest reciprocation of their respective facilities. If they occupy the bosom of a continent, their pursuits are less diversified, and their habits and manners more simple; because, the climate has been uninterrupted in the concoction of their will, by the interference of the ocean. But, whether in the bosom of a continent, or on the margin of the ocean, they can only be free to the extent in which they can exert their mingled will, in the exclusive management of their own interior concerns.—Upon this theory, Mr. President, the States of this Union should be manifested, with their powers undiminished in any quarter. The States are happily situated, in their territorial dimensions, to the practicable exertion of the confident will of the people who compose them, in the enactment of laws for the regulation of their own concerns, suited not only to their dimensions, to compaction of will, but to those physical causes which, by producing sameness give strength to that compaction.

Is this theory illusive? Is it not verified by the history of civil societies, in all ages, and in all countries? What instance, Mr. President, does history furnish of a free Government covering a great extent of territory?—Has freedom ever been the entire occupant of a continent, or of a great portion of a continent? No, sir; entire continents are the property of despots; and, of course the abodes of slavery and wretchedness: and that, not because the People are less fond of freedom than people within more circumscribed limits: for the love of liberty is natural to man—but because of the impracticability, resulting from territorial extent, combined with physical causes, of producing and maintaining in a lively and active condition, that concert, that compaction of will, in which alone consists the power which is liberty; in which alone consists the liberty which is power. For, I repeat that liberty is power in that sense only in which power is liberty.

The government of a continent must be, of physical necessity, a despotism. It cannot be even a monarchy. And why? Simply because the will of the people cannot circulate in volume, actively and wholesomely; that is, in compact confidence, throughout the mass. It cannot be confined in, fortified, thus its effects can be seen and felt. They cannot be seen and felt throughout. Its circulation becomes languid; stagnancy succeeds to vigor, apathy to both. Sensation usurps the place of instruction, and becomes the principle and the power of the Government. The people cease to govern themselves by the power of their own will, and permit the despot to govern them by the power of their own fears. He keeps up their fears, and exacts their obedience by employing, coercively, the physical force of the extremes against each other. He keeps every portion in awe by the force of the whole, and the whole by the force of every portion.

Such, Mr. President, must be the condition of the people of these States, when, through the instrumentality of the Federal Judiciary, or any other means, the States shall have been destroyed, or reduced to consolidation.—Their condition will be even worse; for the machinery of the State Governments, which were formed by the will of the people, to suit their wants, will be employed as the coverts and conduits of opposition. Those corporate devices, by which the refreshing streams of public will were conducted to the vine and the fig tree, under the comfortable shade of which every citizen sat, when there was none in all the land to make him afraid, will be organs through which official tyranny and misrule will inflict fear and misery upon the once happy abodes of peace, security, and comfort; and for this there is no remedy, while the dominion of the despot retains its territorial extent. The only remedy is, in cutting the continent up in Governments, no one of which will be too large for the energetic circulation of the governing will of the people. In that way, they may establish and maintain their freedom, until they are construed by their functionaries out of their right to govern themselves.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Robert Hall, who was at the house of Reuben Rankin, on the night of the robbery of John Blake was absent during the trial of Rankin. He was suspected as an accomplice in robbing Blake, and has been apprehended near the Virginia line, brought to Paris, and committed to jail, by an examining court, to be tried at the next November term. It is supposed from the amount of the money found on him, and what he had expended in the purchase of a slave, &c. that he must have had with him upwards of eleven hundred dollars, consisting chiefly of Southern bills.—*Western Citizen.*

Warts and Ringworms.—The eastern papers say that spirits of turpentine, rubbed on warts, will cause them gradually to decrease and disappear. We add, of our own knowledge, that a salve made of hard soap, (called by some resin soap) and ginger

rubbed on ring worms, will cure them. Repeated applications may be necessary.—*Edwardville Spec.*

Honey a Cure for the Gravel.—A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and got rid of that disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy and found it effectual. After being fully cured of my disease about ten years, I ceased taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea and am now more than three score, and have not for the last twenty-seven years had the smallest symptoms of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it to fail.

Political Examiner.

The late Indian depredation in Miller county.—The following letter from a respectable source in Miller county, dated 8th inst. to a gentleman in this place, furnished some additional particulars in relation to the outrage committed by the Osage Indians on a small party of citizen from that county, which was mentioned in our paper of the 15th inst. "You will no doubt like to hear the news from this county. More outrages have been committed on our citizens by the Indians. Richard Poston, from Long Prairie, with six others, recently went up Red river, for the benefit of their health, and somewhere near the Caddo Hill, were attacked by a large body of Osage Indians, headed by Mad Buffalo, (as he is called here). Poston and four others made their escape; but a man by the name of Hall, and another by the name of Porter, were taken prisoners and blockading abused by the Indians. They were stripped entirely naked, and obliged to walk home in this situation, bare-footed through the prairies, exposed to the rays of a scorching sun. Porter was very much injured by the Indians, who knocked him down several times with their tomahawks. Hall is lying at this time very much hurt at Cantonment Towson, and his recovery was very doubtful. Porter being used to hardships, stood the trip much better than Hall, but he is also badly hurt. Mad Buffalo, after taking Hall and Porter, got down on the earth with all fours and tore up the dust in a hostile manner, at the same time calling himself Mad Buffalo. This took place about the last day of July. Five days afterwards, the same party of Indians made their appearance within four miles of the garison, at John Stiles, where they stole and carried off a number of horses, and among the rest, Maj. Cummings' riding horse. Mad Buffalo was at Stiles', with Porter's hat on his head. "A party of about one hundred men will start to-morrow morning, for the Osage village."

Arkansas Gazette.

VERSAILES FEMALE ACADEMY.

WE the undersigned, having attended the examination of the pupils of this interesting institution, and having been particularly called on to judge of their different exercises, feel it a duty we owe to its preceptors, as well as to all persons interested in the education of daughters, to express our most unqualified approbation of their performance. The entire comprehension of the elementary studies, seems here to be made a desideratum, and the proficiency of those in the higher branches from whose age or former opportunities, much development of mind could be expected, excited in many cases, our surprise and admiration. The Grammar was not only thoroughly and accurately memorized; but the parsing, transposition of sentences and definition of words, were always accurate, and frequently elegant. The ease and facility with which questions in Arithmetic, difficult and even abstruse, were obeyed by many of the young ladies, (but for the amelioration of their condition, and the consequent dissipation of prejudice on this interesting subject) would have been thought an acquisition, to which their sex was incapable of obtaining. Those who read by a distinct articulation, judicious tone, accurate pronunciation, and sweet voice, did themselves, and those who had instructed them, much credit. With the performances of some of them in Geography, and particularly with the maps, exhibited as specimens of their constructing and drawing, we were much pleased. Keight on the Globes, with the Roman and English history, by the classes who had attended to those branches, seemed to be well understood. Several dialogues and addresses, by the young ladies, were received by the audience with much approbation. Were it not indecorous, we would gladly designate some, who in this branch, we think distinguished themselves particularly. The specimens of Music, Drawing &c. which we heard and saw, so far as we are capable of judging do honour to themselves, as well as to Miss Collins, who superintended these branches. The representation of Evening was unusually fine. This institution, after an experience of several years, has exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine friends. It is patronized by most of the adjacent counties, and has pupils from several of the states and territories. We think its local situation, as well as the mental improvement obtained here important. Versailles, possessing excellent water is one of the most healthy and salubrious places in Kentucky, and may be considered the *Moldavia* of the Western country, and as living as we do, that all the solid, and most of the ornamental branches of female education are as well taught here, as at any place west of the mountains, we do not hesitate to recommend it to all parents, and particularly to those whose daughters possess morbid and delicate constitutions.

E. G. M'GINNIS,
CHARLES O'HARA.



RACING.

THE COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on the 2d Wednesday in October next, being the 11th of the month. The Columbia turf will be in fine order, the proprietor having been at great expense and care, in order to render it safe and easy for the performance of running horses. Gentlemen from a distance can be furnished with every convenience necessary for themselves and Horses in the town of Columbia previous to the days of racing.

E. M. WAGGENER, Secy.

August 28, 1826—35

The officers of the Commentator, and Louisville Advertiser will insert the above in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to the Secretary by the 15th day of Oct.

NATIONAL.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.—Translated from the Gazette extraordinary of the Isthmus, of June 22, 1826.]

INSTALLATION OF THE GREAT AMERICAN CONGRESS.

This day may be called by excellence the Day of America. Forever from to day the nation of this continent will enjoy to its full extent, political freedom, and individuals all the liberty consistent with social institutions. A close and everlasting union unites the four republics of Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru. They offer each other mutual aid against foreign oppression, and all who wish to usurp their dear bought rights. For the preservation of perfect equality, the Presidency of the Congress was conferred by lot, and it was decided in the same way in what order the members should affix their signatures. The names of the most excellent Pedro Gual, Colombian Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs; Antonio Larrazabal, penitenciaro of the holy cathedral, church of Guatemala; D. Manuel Lorenzo de Vidaurré, President of the Supreme Court of Peru, and decorated with the medals bestowed on the well-deserving of their country; D. José de Michelena, Brigadier General in the armies of Mexico; Pedro Briceño Méndez, Brigadier General in the armies of Colombia, and of the order of "Liberators" of Venezuela and Condumare; Pedro Molina, Plenipotentiary of Central America; D. Manuel Pérez Zúñiga, Judge of the Supreme Court of Peru; and D. José Domínguez, Judge in the Courts of Guayaquil—these names will be repeated with respect, as those of the most illustrious defenders of our freedom and independence. Glory be to the God of Justice, that in compensation for our labours and servitude, he has afforded us the means of firmly establishing our happiness.

SPEECH OF DON MANUEL LORENZO DE VIDAURRÉ, Minister from Peru, at the opening of the American Congress at Panama, on the 22d June, 1826.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.]
The inhabitants of what was formerly Spanish America will be covered with the deepest infamy if they do not promulgate laws, the wisdom and equity of which shall secure present prosperity, and lead it down unimpeded to the latest generations. Restored to his natural condition, free and independent, in full possession of all his rights, enjoying the reason with which the sublime Author of his being has endowed him, man approaches nearer to perfection than in the earliest days of his existence. Then, without the benefit of experience, he could not be wise; without the knowledge of evil he would not know how to avoid it; he was without the ability to enjoy, from being without the experience alike of pleasure and pain. Now, in the full exercise of his faculties, he easily distinguishes the just from the unjust, the useful and agreeable from what is pernicious and hurtful, safety from danger, continued moderate enjoyments from the momentary delights of intense pleasure. The subversion of Empires, the ebb and flow of wealth in all quarters of the known world, the destruction of some cities, the elevation of others, the grandeur and decline of States, all are lessons of which he can avail himself; all are rules by which he learns to regulate his present conduct.

Among the various revolutions, physical, moral, and political, which history has recorded, and philosophy investigated, ours has no parallel. In China, one dynasty succeeded another from Fohi to the period when the Tartar chief assumed the throne; the Egyptians count upwards of 300 generations to St.—; the Persians succeeded the Medes as the latter had done the Assyrians; the Romans survived them all; a cloud of locusts issued from the North to ravage and possess the south of Europe; Columbus discovers a new world; Cortez, Pizarro and other wicked adventurers, detronize the sovereigns of a fourth part of the globe, and seize their territories; human nature still knows no benefit; every day she becomes more a slave to the law, and by a passive, irrational, subservience, sinks into an accomplice to the crimes of those who ride her degradation from herself, and make her forget her noble origin. Dynasties have been destroyed, and vices of government remained unaltered.

Even when the Greek, the Roman or the Carthaginian of antiquity displayed an apparent love of liberty, variable, jealous dissatisfied were their own territories, great warriors but bad citizens, we see in their vice only in different forms, and a continuous series of error and calamity; the glories of Marathon and Salamis may be sung in lofty measures but the Athenian trembles at the prognostic that the walls of the Pisnes are to be levelled with the earth; the sons of Ithaca wept over the ruin of their country. Emilianus sheds a tear over the ashes of Carthage, because he foresees that barbarians will one day sack the palaces of Rome, her gorgeous monuments be consigned to the flames, her children, pining with famine, crowd her streets begging for relief or death. Man was yet unacquainted with true happiness. The sublime theory of rights and responsibilities was yet unknown. While nations were defending, individuals were unprotected.

I could seem that the English first laboured successfully for the rights of man. Their ancient charter, wrested from the hands of John, and their progress through succeeding ages to the time of the revolution, prove that we should regard them as the discoverers of the great political system. The Anglo-Americans are compelled to admit that the light which he received from his ancestors has enlightened him in the contest, and conducted him to the haven where he reposes under the shelter of a just and moderate liberty.

Our situation is still more advantageous. We derive instruction from the experience of the virtues and vices of sixty two centuries. The unanimity of the Swiss, the constancy of the Hollanders, the prudence of the North Americans, the atrocities of the French Revolution, the factions of the Belgian Provinces, and even those of our own soil, are examples to imitate or avoid.

This day the great American Congress, which is to be a council in the hour of conflict, the faithful interpreter of treaties, a mediator in domestic contentions, and which is charged with the formation of our new body of international law, has been organized and invested with all the powers competent to attain the important and dignified end for which it is convoked. All the precious materials are prepared to our hand. A world regards our labours with the deepest attention. From the most powerful monarch, to the humblest peasant of the Southern continent, no one views our task with indifference. This will be the last opportunity for the attempt to prove that man can be happy. My friends! the field of glory trodden by Bolívar, San Martín, O'Higgins, Guadalupe, lies open to us! Our names are to be recorded either with eternal honour or perpetual shame. Let us then proudly stand forth the Representatives of millions of freemen, and, inspired with a noble complacency, assimilate ourselves to the Creator himself, when he first gave laws to the Universe.

Animated with celestial fire, and looking steadily and with reverence to the author of our Being, difficulties the most appalling shrink into insignificance. The basis of our confederation is firm: Peace with the whole world; respect for European governments, even where their political principles are diametrically opposed to those acknowledged in America; free commerce with all nations, and a diminution of imports on the trade of such as have acknowledged our independence; religious toleration for such as observe different rites from these

established by our constitution. How emphatically are we taught by the blood which fanaticism has spilt, from the time of the Jews to the commencing of the present century, to be compassionate and tolerant to all who travel to the same point by different paths. Let the stranger, of whatever mode or language he be, be protected and respected, unless his morals, the true standard of religion, be opposed to the system given us by the Messiah. Let him come and instruct us in the agriculture and the arts. Let the sad and abject countenance of the poor African, bending under the chains of rapacity no longer be seen in these climes; let him be endowed with equal privileges with the white man whose color he has been taught to regard as a badge of superiority; let him, in learning that he is not distinct from other men, learn to become a rational being. Immortal Pitt! eloquent Fox! interrupt for a moment your slumbers, and, raising yourselves from the tomb, behold that the regions, once emphatically the regions of slavery, are now those where your philanthropic precepts are most regarded.

As respects ourselves two dangers are principally to be avoided. The desire of aggrandizement in one state at the expense of another, and the possibility that some ambitious individual will aspire to enslave and tyrannize over his fellow citizens. Both these are as much to be apprehended as the weak efforts of the Spaniards are to be contemplated. Human passions will always operate and can never be distinguished; nor indeed should we wish to stifle them. Man is always aspiring, and never content with present possessions; he has always been iniquitous, and can we at once inspire him with the love of justice! I trust we can—he has had a dire experience of the ravages which uncontrolled passion has caused.

Stilly and Henry IV. projected a tribunal which should save Europe from the first of these calamities. In our own day, Gordon has written a treatise on the same subject. This assembly realizes the laudable views of the king and the philosopher. Let us avoid war by a common and uniform reference to negotiation. The consequence of war is conquest; one state increased by the destruction of another. By each victory, Napoleon added new territories to France. The first symptom of war will sound like a peal of thunder throughout the continent and islands. For what, indeed, are we to contend? Our products are every where abundant; our territories extensive; our ports commodious and safe. One republic has no cause to envy another. Shall the rich shepherd dare to rob the fold of his poorer neighbor? What injustice! The diet will never consent to it.

As alliances have frequently given birth to wars America will enter into none, but by the common consent of all contracting parties. However, abstain from the pursuing the subject here, as anticipating the decision of the Congress.

The second danger may be provided against by simple precautions. 1st. Let the confederated republics guaranty the liberty and independence of each other. 2d. Let no greater power be entrusted to any individual, than is necessary to the end for which it is conferred. 3. In proportion to the extent of that power, let the period of its enjoyment be abridged. 4. Let the individual to whom the power is given, be always responsible to the people as distinct from the military. 5. Let no standing armies be allowed in time of peace. 6. Let us avoid generally the evil to which I have alluded, so little reconcilable with the interests of society by all the means that our ability enables us to employ, and honor and prudence recommend.

I have not forgotten that in an obscure corner of the Escorial, or the palace at Aranjuez, plans for new expeditions against us are now forming. The history of Spain, however, gives abundant proof that they will be unavailing. Did Philip II. and his grandson reduce Holland to subjection, or could Philip IV. ever recover Portugal? Would Catalonia have been recovered but for the generosity of France? Has Gibraltar or Jamaica ever been restored? The history of her treaties is little less than that of successive renunciations of her rights and territories. What she gained at the battles of Pavia and St. Quintin, she lost by the treaties of Vertrieux, Westphalia, the Pyrenees, Nimeguin, and Aix la Chapelle. The North American compelled her to surrender the Floridas, which she had acquired by the treaty at Paris.

Let us recall to memory other circumstances—Philip II. permitted his troops to support themselves by rapine and thus gradually exhausted the patience of the Hollanders. Charles II. exacted taxes to the amount of fifteen per cent, and trafficked away the viceroys of Mexico and Peru to support his armies. Such was the policy of the Spanish monarch, when the sun always shone on some portion of his dominions and when passive obedience characterized his subjects. At this day what can he accomplish, stripped of his colonies, without union at home and with a hundred thousand Frenchmen quartered in the Peninsula. We all know by what means the expedition of 1820 was fitted out; the indemnities paid by the French, the privy purse of the king, all were appropriated. Every source has been exhausted; vessels of war are wanting; the last decayed hulks in the service have been despatched in the Havana; arms are not to be procured, and Spanish troops evince little disposition to perish on our shores by either the swords of enemies, or the mortality of the climate.

It is not my intention to advise our disarming ourselves; on the contrary, our military and naval forces should be increased and not allowed to remain inactive, and in quarters. We should strike a blow which may appal a nation at once so obstinate and blind to its own interests. Let us rather by decisive measures compel our enemy to give up his rashness and caprice. All Europe disapproves of his conduct. No even the princes of the house of Bourbon venture to hold out the least argument. No nation feels an interest in the continuation of the war; the general wish is for peace. Without commerce is interrupted generally, the prejudice of industrious and trading communities. How different was the situation of Great Britain, when she recognized the independence of the United States! Wise English teach and guide these blind Spaniards.

While Spain obstinately resists the mediation of the powers that protect us, the products of her soil of all kinds, as well as her manufactures, are totally prohibited. They are seized wherever they are discovered, and those who are convicted of breaking a law, with which we cannot dispense, uniformly lose their cargoes. The manufacturers of Valencia and Barcelona have ceased, unable to export their goods; their industry is paralyzed. Ferdinand VII. persuades himself that by withholding his recognition, he forces on us enormous expenses in maintaining our armies, at the same moment destroys the remaining energies of a kingdom already torn by discord, and groaning under a foreign yoke. If ever his judgement should be opened to the counsels of justice—if he could ever be persuaded how useless is the attempt to recover what it is impossible to retain—if he could be convinced that in America there are no factions and strong holds of which he can avail himself—Americans would then use a different language towards him. We will not buy our independence. Our souls revolt at the name of freedom. Our communities are constituted with privileges similar to those of European States. We are men spontaneously united, and only bound by the compact, which in the full exercise of reason we have formed. If Ferdinand will recognize us, and enter into terms like those which are offered in spirit of perfect generosity, we will forget the injuries he has done us, and the day of peace will be the day of sincere reconciliation. I am with extreme reluctance that we continue the war. We will end it with the most lively satisfaction if we can end it without dishonor.

But my friends! recognition is not the point of most importance to us. Holland was rich and victorious before her recognition. Switzerland formed alliances with the sovereign of Europe before the House of Austria acknowledged her as a nation. The existence of a state depends on other circumstances; recognition only procures the extension of her foreign relations; its being much more depends on its internal political organization. Let us secure the best. Let us maintain a propriety of demeanour; let us admit no foreign agents without regular diplomatic credentials. Within our harbours no flags are permitted to wave, but those of the Sovereigns and Republics that allow the entrance of our vessels.

Above all, let us form one family, and forget the names of our respective countries in the more general denomination of brothers; let us trade without restrictions—without prohibitions—let articles of American growth be free from duty in all our ports—let us give each other continual proofs of confidence, disinterestedness and true friendship—let us form a body of public law, which the civilized world may admire; in it, a wrong to one state shall be regarded as an injury to all, as in a well regulated community, injustice to an individual concerns the rest of the republic. Let us solve the problem as to the best of governments. The form which we adopt, securing to individuals all possible benefit, fit, and to the nation the greatest advantages, is that which beyond doubt, reaches the greatest felicity of which human nature is susceptible, the highest perfection of human institutions.

And when our labours are concluded, let us return to our homes, and surrounded by our children and grand children, let us select the youngest of those beloved objects, and uplifting it, a fit offering to give thanks for the inestimable benefits we have received. Let the Greek celebrate his exploits in leaving Troy in ashes; the representatives of the American Republics will boast of having promulgated laws, which secure peace abroad as well as the internal tranquility of the states that now confederate.

DOMESTIC.

The following article, relative to the practicability of a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean is copied from Robinson's Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution.

"We now come to treat of a section of the American continent, where the magnificent scheme of cutting a navigable canal between the two Oceans, appears unnumbered with any natural obstacles. The province of Costa Rica, or as it is named by some geographers Nicaragua, has occupied but the very cursory notice of either Spanish or other writers; they have all, however, stated, that a communication could be opened by the lake of Nicaragua between the two seas, but no accurate description of the country has ever been published, and indeed, so completely has the mind of the public been turned towards the Isthmus of Panama as the favored spot where the canal should be cut, that Costa Rica has been disregarded.

In looking over the excellent maps of Melish and Dr. Robinson, recently published, we perceive that the river called San Juan discharges its waters into the Atlantic Ocean, in the province of Costa Rica, about the latitude of 10 45 north. This noble river has its source in the lake of Nicaragua. The bar at its mouth has been generally stated as not having more than 12 feet water on it. About 10 years ago, an enterprising Englishman, who casually visited the river, examined the different passages over the bar, discovered one, which although narrow, would admit a vessel 25 feet.

It is said that some of the traders to that coast from Honduras, are likewise acquainted with the passage just mentioned, but it has never been laid down on any map; and if the Spanish government had been informed of it they would, conformably to their usual policy, have studiously concealed it. After the bar of the San Juan is crossed, there is an excellent and safe anchorage in 4 and 6 fathoms of water. It is stated that there are no obstructions to the navigation of the river, but what may be easily removed; at present large brigs and schooners sail up the river into the lake. This important fact has been communicated to us by several traders. The waters of the lake, throughout its whole extent, are from three to eight fathoms in depth.

At its western extremity is a small river, which communicates with the lake of Leon, distant about eight leagues. From the latter, as from Nicaragua there are some small rivers which flow into the Pacific Ocean; the distance from the lake of Leon to the ocean is only about 13 miles, and from the Nicaragua to the gulf of Papagayo in the Pacific Ocean is only 21 miles. The ground between the two lakes and the sea is a dead level. The only inequalities seen are some isolated conical hills, of a volcanic origin. There are two places where a canal could be cut with the greatest facility; the one from the coast of Nicoya, or as it is called in some of the maps, Caldera, to the lake of Leon, a distance of 13 or 15 miles; the other, from the gulf of Papagayo to the lake of Nicaragua, a distance of about 26 or 25 miles. The coast of Nicoya and the gulf of Papagayo are free from rocks and shoals; particularly in the gulf where there is so bold that a frigate may anchor within a few yards of the beach. Some navigators have represented the coast of Costa Rica, as well on the Pacific as on the Atlantic side, as being subject to severe tempests, and hence the storm have been called Papagayos, but we have conversed with several mariners who have experienced them, and have been assured that they are trifling when compared with the dreadful hurricanes experienced among the Antilles, in the months of August, September and October, the Papagayos are merely strong N. E. gales, which last about the same time, during the winter season, as the northern gales in the gulf of Mexico. More than half the year the seasons are perfectly tranquil, and more especially on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. We have conversed with persons residents of the city of Leon, who assured us that for twenty years past they had not experienced any thing deserving the name of a hurricane.

"We think it is not hazardous too much to say, that this part of the American continent is the most salubrious of all the tropical regions. The most finely formed and robust race of Indians of any part of the American continent, are here to be seen. The soil is peculiarly fertile, particularly in the vicinity of the city of San Juan, and around the lake Nicaragua and Leon. From the preceding outline, it will be perceived that nature has already provided a water conveyance through this Isthmus, to within a few leagues of the Pacific Ocean; but, supposing that the route we have mentioned, up the river San Juan and through the lake of Nicaragua, should, when accurately surveyed, discovered obstructions, which we do not anticipate, to the navigation of large vessels where would exist the difficulty, in such a case, of cutting a canal through the entire Isthmus! The whole distance is only 190 or at most 200 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the gulf of Papagayo. There is scarcely ten miles of the distance but what passes over a plain; and by digging the canal near the banks of the river San Juan and the margin of the lake of Nicaragua, an abundant supply of water could be procured for a canal of any depth or width. Surely the magnitude of such an undertaking would not be a material objection, in the present age of enterprise and improvement, especially when we look at what has been accomplished in Europe, and at the splendid canal now cutting in our own country in the state of New York.

Bryan Edwards was perfectly aware of the importance of Costa Rica to the British nation, and of the practicability of forming the communication

between the two seas in the manner we have suggested; and he made use of the most cogent and eloquent reasoning, to induce his government to seize the Isthmus of Costa Rica by conquest in war or to obtain it by a negotiation in peace.

Should a canal be cut through Costa Rica, of sufficient dimensions to admit the passage of the largest vessel, and ports of free commerce to all nations be established at the mouth of this canal on the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, there cannot be a doubt but that in less than a century this Isthmus would become the greatest commercial thoroughfare in the world.—Let the reader cast his eye upon the map, and behold its important geographical position.—Nearly central as it respects the distance between Cape Horn and the north-west coast of America—in the vicinity of the two great Oceans, superceding the necessity of the circuitous and perilous navigation around Cape Horn—it appears to be the favoured spot destined by nature to be the heart of the commerce of the world.

It is with great regret that we have recently read of more than one unpleasant occurrence, between the captains of United States vessels, and the local authorities of the Mexican Government. Such dissensions are to be deprecated. There is no State with whom it is more desirable that our relations should be perfectly amicable, than with this large and growing republic.—At the same time, if there be any symptoms of a disposition to infringe the rights of our citizens, it should be promptly and efficiently checked, before the usurpation and abuse of the minor agents of the Government grow into a custom, which the government itself may in time vindicate as a right.

The complaint of the captain of the brig Nun, has been published in several of the papers. To substance it is this; that the crew, on the arrival of the brig at Vera Cruz, finding a large bounty and pay offered to able bodied seamen, who would ship in the Mexican service, became disaffected, and three of them refused to do their duty. On application to the consul, he advised their imprisonment; and they were incarcerated. Two of them however, in a few days, were released and shipped on board a Mexican frigate. They afterwards came on board the Nun, with a naval officer, who demanded their wages, the payment of which was refused. On the day the Nun was to sail, the seaman still imprisoned was taken out. (He was a native American.) As he was stepping into the boat, he was asked by a recruiting officer, if he was willing to enter the Mexican service, and, on answering affirmatively, was taken away on board the frigate. The commander of the frigate afterwards attempted to detain the mate of the Nun, and two seamen, until the wages of the three men were paid. The captain of the Nun, however offered himself as a hostage, until arrangement could be made. He went on shore, under a guard, to confer with the consul, who advised against a compromise: upon which the captain refused to return with the guard, and, in defiance of their threats, was rowed on board the Nun, and got under way.

If this statement cannot be explained by some circumstance of investigation, an outrage has been committed, and another attempted, which call for the interference of our government.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

From the Boston Statesman.

STRICKLAND'S REPORTS.

MR. ELLIOT—I have just received the Reports of WILLIAM STRICKLAND, Esq. made to the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of internal improvement. This work has been anxiously looked for by the public. It contains 71 fine copperplate engravings, on Canals, Railways, Roads and other subjects. It will be a very valuable acquisition to the friends of internal improvement through our country; and from a slight inspection, appears to be well executed.

MR. STRICKLAND concludes his Report on the subject of Railways in the following words:—"In fact the introduction of the locomotive engine has greatly changed the relative value of Railways and Canals; and, where a communication is to be made between places of a commercial or manufacturing character, which maintain a constant intercourse, and where rapidity of transit becomes important, it cannot be doubted that Railways will receive a preference, in consequence of this very powerful auxiliary."

Mr. Strickland then gives an extract from the reports of Mr. Jessop, Civil Engineer, upon a proposed Railway, from Cromford to the Peak Forest Canal, at Whaley, in the county of Derby, England.—In which it is stated—"The improvement has been to separate as far as possible, the mechanical power from the friction, concentrating the power at fixed points, where, by means of stationary steam engines, applied to inclined planes, the ascent is overcome at once, leaving only the friction and the distance to be done by the horse or the locomotive engines.—A Railway on this system, is therefore equally suited to a mountainous or level country, and either horses or locomotive engines may be used upon it, (tho' not with equal advantage at the same time from their difference of velocity,) the wagons being drawn along by the locomotive engine, which derives" (or keeps) "its motion from the contact and friction of the wheels against the rails, the wheels being attached directly to the steam engine."

"Where a Railway is level, the power required to move the wagon, is little more than the friction, which is found to amount to about a two hundredth part of the weight to be conveyed; or in other words a power of one pound, applied in the direction of the motion, will draw forward two hundred pounds; but as this supposes all parts of the Railway to be equally perfect, it is right in practice not to calculate on more than one hundred and fifty pounds." By this it appears, that a man, who should push, or draw forward with a twenty pound power, would take thirty hundred on the Railway, or a horse, who should exert one hundred pounds in the same way, would move seven tons and a half.

Mr. Jessop's report, referred to by Mr. Strickland, is a valuable document. He further remarks:—"The rate of travelling may be increased to surpass that of mail coaches; and, that a locomotive engine will as readily convey twenty-five tons, including its own weight, at the rate of twelve miles an hour, as double the weight in twice that time." And again, "that their present degree of perfection," (that is of the Railways and engines) "has been gradually attained, and four or five years experience has fully proved their simplicity, cheapness, and regularity."

On this subject, you may perhaps hear again from

Two Corinthians who were journeying on the Ridge road in a Gig on Saturday last, met with an adventure which a spectator has made a special request to have recorded.

At the road-side, a waggoner stopped to grease the wheels of his heavily loaded waggon. Just at that moment, when there was not room for a third carriage, the Corinthians dashed on in their gig. They did not kill the waggoner, though they

endangered his life; neither did they lame any of his horses, though they nearly overturned one of the team. But the waggoner, instead of being thankful for escaping with life and limb, resented the supposed affront, and forthwith saluted the Corinthians with his pot, and the whole of its contents, a mixture of grease and tar. Two new coats were spoiled, and the gig was so bespattered and bespattered that the young men deemed it advisable to return to the city by a by-road.

The young men who were of respectable appearance, were not pitted by the spectators, they had been so evidently in the wrong.—Phil. Gaz.

ELECTRICITY.

The following is an extract from the Doomsday book:

St. Julian's Shrewsbury, England, A. D. 1866. "The devil did put his claws upon the chapter of the great bell, and from his claws there issued a flame of fire, which dyde melt yrie bell in the church, threw the spire upon the ground, and melted moche of the brasse work cannyl styks—because an holie and righteous Monk, hadde in a sermon spoken tautinglye of his power and authoritee uppon earthe."

Thus did our pious and philosophic ancestors solve an electric cloud!—Boston Statesman.

A. S. & E. E. BRAKE,

Merchant Tailors.

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA and are now opening, a large and splendid assortment of CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

Laid in by A. S. BRAKE himself for cash in hand; among which are superfine Blue, black, Citron, Olive, Brown, Drab and Oxford Grey Cloths and Cassimers, together with an elegant selection of the most beautiful ENGLISH, INDIA, AND CUT SILK VESTING.

They have likewise received a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMING.

of every kind and of the best quality, which they offer by Wholesale and Retail, at their stand on Main Street a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn, as low for Cash as any goods ever sold in Lexington. They will also sell to gentlemen whose convenience it may suit to have their clothes made up at other shops and every attention shall be paid to those who may prefer purchasing their goods at other stores. They have received their Fall Fashions in part, and expect the remainder in a few days. Their work shall, they flatter themselves, be executed in the very best and most fashionable manner.

Lexington Sept. 22—38—4f.

HUGH FOSTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SUITS, TRIMMINGS AND VESTINGS.

all of which were purchased low for cash in hand by himself, and will be sold at a moderate advance. He has also made a permanent arrangement by which he will be furnished with the NEWEST FASHIONS by one of the best shops in Philadelphia. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves. Sept. 22, 1826—38—4f.

For Sale.

A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient Brick Buildings in a pleasant part of the town, suitable for a private family, which can be had on very good terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev. Adam Rankin Lexington, or to the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell. SAMUEL RANKIN. Sept. 15, 1826—37f.

DANCING AND MUSIC SCHOOL.

P. RATEL.

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and informs them that he will open his school on the first Saturday of October, and will teach every Saturday only, in order not to interfere with the other branches of education, \$8 specie a quarter, half in advance.

P. R. and Mrs. Ratel still continue to give Music lessons, the former to Gentlemen in the Violin, Clarinet, Flute &c. and the latter on the Piano to Ladies. Their residence in Market street opposite the Episcopal Church.

September 22—38—7f.

PIANO FORTE.

MRS. LOCKWOOD.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she will give lessons on the Piano Forte, at ten Dollars per quarter—payable quarterly in advance. Lexington, Sept. 11, 1826—28—3f.

LEXINGTON BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

HAS for sale at his Brush Manufactory on Main Street a few doors above Mrs. Keen's Inn and at his BRUSH STORE on Water street opposite the centre of the Upper Market House—a general assortment of Brushes, consisting of Sweeping, White-wash, Cleansing, Scrubbing, Shoe, Drying, Hair, Weavers, Furniture, Hatters, Painters, Horse, Paint, Sash-tool, Cloth, Grub, Head, Shaving, Flesh, Tooth, Shoemaker's bristles, &c. &c.

Having on hand an extra stock of good Bristles will enable him to furnish any quantity of Brushes, equal in quality to any manufactured either in or out of the state and much lower than they can be imported. Lexington, Sept. 20, 1826—38—4f.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

I will take two or three Apprentices that can come well recommended to the Hattings Business. Apply at my Sale Shop on Main street Lexington or at my factory six miles west of Lexington on Steel's run.

JOHN STEELE.

July, 1826—37—4f.

"UNITED STATES' TELEGRAPH."

MR. JOHN NORFON is authorised to receipt for any sums due me on account of the United States Telegraph. D. GREEN. Sept. 12 1826—37f.

State of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Set. July Term 1826. Thomas Haydon and Nathaniel Morris, complainants, against James Dunsen Executors and others defend. CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their Counsel and on their motion, leave was given, and they filed a bill of revivor against the heirs of James Craig deceased—and it appearing that the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Medcote and William Thomas and Frances his wife, defendants, made by the said bill of revivor, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, therefore on motion of the complainants, it is decreed by the court, that unless they, the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next October term of this court, and answer the complainants bills herein the same shall be taken for confessed against them and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authentic newspaper of this commonwealth for two calendar months in succession, and this suit is ordered to be continued until the next term.

A copy test: DANIEL B. PRICET, Clerk. c. 3 37—2m.

DOCTOR RATHIE.

WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY.

IN Lexington until the first of August 1826—His Room is on Main street, second door from Mrs. Norton's Apothecary's Shop. June 9, 1825 2—4f.

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1826.

The Kentucky Institute will meet at the house of Professor Mathews on Wednesday evening next at early candle light.

The academical department of Transylvania University opens on Monday next, on which day the trustees of said University will also meet.

Isaac B. Desha we are informed has been released from jail on bail, and is now at large. On what legal ground the court admitted him to bail, we have not heard, but have no doubt the court was well advised on the subject before it acted.

The address delivered by Don Manuel Lorenzo de Vidaurre, Plenipotentiary from Peru, at the opening of the Congress at Panama, and which will be found in this days paper, will arrest the attention of those who read the debates on that question at the last session of our Congress; and if the sentiments expressed by the Don, are accorded in by the Plenipotentiaries of the whole of the parties to that Congress, the fears expressed by some of the members on the floor of Congress, must be entirely dissipated.

The report of Mr Strickland, to the Pennsylvania society for the promotion of internal improvements, very strongly fortifies the opinion we have long entertained and very often expressed, that railroads will eventually supersede every other artificial mode of transportation of heavy bodies.

NOTES ON KENTUCKY, SECTION 6.

It has been noticed (Sec. 4) that General Clarke had procured a supply of ammunition, from Virginia, and that some arrangements with the executive of that state had been made for an expedition against the enemy on the waters of the Mississippi, the ensuing spring. To effect this object, a regiment of state troops were at the succeeding session ordered to be raised, and the command given to Gen. Clarke, who descended the Ohio river in the spring of the year 1778, with about 150 men, all that he had been able to enlist; and early in June sent expresses to Harrodsburgh, requesting his friends and acquaintances in Kentucky, to raise as many as possible and immediately join him at the falls. The whole number from Kentucky did not exceed 80; so that the force mustered on the island at the falls on the 24th day of June, did not exceed 230 men.

About 10 o'clock on the 24th day of June 1778 whilst the sun was totally eclipsed, Clarke and his little army passed through the fall of the Ohio, and on the evening of the 28th landed at a creek about three leagues below Tennessee river, and a little above Massac, and by sun rise on the morning of the 29th took up the line of march for Kaskaskia.

They had with them no horse or other four footed animal, each man, both officers and soldiers carried his own baggage, arms and ammunition on his back—their clothing consisted in a shirt, breech cloth leggings and moccasins, and their arms a rifle, tomahawk and large knife. The pretended guides who undertook to pilot the army through the woods, proved to be entirely unacquainted with the country, until they approached the town; the calculation was, that from the place of landing, they could reach the town of Kaskaskia in four days, but it took them six; and having provisions for only four, most of the men were entirely without for nearly the two last days.

About dark on the fourth of July, this little army crossed Kaskaskia creek about half a mile above the town; and without the inhabitants having any intimation that any such enterprise was on foot, or ever contemplated. They lay by, and entered the town about midnight undiscovered, took the governor (Rochblave) in his bed, got from him the keys of the magazine, and took also the entire possession of the Artillery, before the least alarm was given, and before a single inhabitant knew they were there, except about half a dozen whom they took up in the street, and put immediately under guard, and thereby prevented the alarm being given.

The inhabitants were all disarmed before day, and their arms secured in the fort; and to oblige every one to deliver up his arms, an order was issued, that any inhabitant on whom a firelock should be found after a few hours, should suffer death. The arms were detained only until about the middle of the next day; previous to the delivering them back the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance to the state of Virginia, and were enrolled as militia of that state under suitable officers appointed for that purpose.

Ten or twelve of the citizens who were considered dangerous, were ordered to be ironed the next morning. When brought out for that purpose, they asked to see the commander—when General Clarke was pointed out to them they appeared to be much confused; and although they were handcuffed, the irons did not remain long on before the General ordered them off again.

The inhabitants furnished the troops plentifully with provisions, together with horses to carry a detachment to Coho, on the credit of the state of Virginia, and declared themselves well satisfied with the change that had taken place. It was estimated that there were in the town at least four hundred men who were furnished with arms.

Kaskaskia was a handsome village, and contained a considerable number of very decent respectable inhabitants, both male and female, extremely polite and agreeable; they were principally French.

On the morning of the 5th of July 1778 Cap. Joseph Bowman, an active vigilant officer, was detached with a party of men on horseback to take Coho, a village said to be about twenty leagues from Kaskaskia; they arrived at the village the same evening, and before information had reached it of the fate of Kaskaskia, or of their being an enemy in the country; Coho was therefore taken in the very same manner that Kaskaskia had been the night before, without the knowledge of a single individual that an enemy approached them, until they were in possession of their town. The inhabitants of Coho like those of Kaskaskia immediately took the oath of allegiance to the state of Virginia, and claimed the protection of that government.

As soon as it was known to the tribes of Indians in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, that Gen. Clarke was in quiet possession of that place, several of their chiefs

paid him a visit and tendered him the right hand of friendship which he reciprocated; so that in a very short time there was peace and submission throughout that entire section of country.

Matters being arranged at Kaskaskia, Gen. Clarke paid a visit to Coho, where he met with Battiste, who it seems was an Indian chief (but it does not appear of what nation) also some of the chiefs of the Socks; their object appears to have been to settle some difference between their respective nations. Gen. Clarke attended the conferences of the chiefs—Battiste first rose and made a speech, giving the history of his fathers and of the Socks for many hundreds of years back, showing how their wars had wasted away both nations &c. The Sock chief rose and in his speech confirmed all that Battiste had said, took the blue belt and confirmed a treaty of peace, to continue as long as trees grow or waters run.

At Post St. Vincennes sometime called O'Post and sometimes St. Vincennes, and which was situated on the banks of the Wabash, when Clarke took Kaskaskia, there was a British Lieutenant with a few troops, who immediately on hearing of Clarke's success and movements, abandoned the place and went to Detroit; of which fact Clarke was shortly after apprised by one of his Indian spies.

To influence the people of St. Vincennes in favor of the government of Virginia, Father Gibeaux a popular priest, & Doctor LeFong were engaged to visit that place prepare them for a quiet peaceable submission, which they in a very short time effected. As soon as Gen. Clarke was informed of this fact, he sent Cap. Leonard Helm to that place as a civil Governor & commandant of the militia. Cap Helm had not long the honor of his appointment before Governor Hamilton of Detroit with five hundred British, Canadians and Indians, descended the Wabash to St. Vincennes, and disarmed Cap. Helm of all his new made honours, and held him a prisoner of war. This force under Gov. Hamilton set out from Detroit with the purpose of a taking Clarke at Kaskaskia, but on their way, hearing that St. Vincennes was in possession of Helm, together with the lateness of the season and difficulty of marching by land and taking with them the necessary baggage, he changed the determination to St. Vincennes. Considering himself entirely safe for the winter, Gov. Hamilton discharged all his Indians, and sent his white forces back to Detroit to remain until wanted, keeping only about one hundred soldiers.

Gen. Clarke was a sore thorn in the side of Governor Hamilton; he therefore felt no mean necessity to get him under his control. Among the inducements held out to the civilised part of the inhabitants, was a reward of \$30,000 to any person or persons who would place Clarke in his power. He also engaged eighty warriors to waylay and take Gen. Clarke on his way between Kaskaskia and Coho. The plan was laid by Hamilton himself, and was as follows: Eight of the party were to conceal themselves near the road at the foot of a small hill, whilst the remainder were to lie a little beyond the top of the hill, and to join them immediately on the approach of the General, so as to enclose him and any small party that might accompany him. This party was apprised of the day the General was to pass, but not the hour, and from the promptitude of his movements, he arrived at the place of ambuscade early than was expected with twelve men, who discovered the eight Indians and routed them, before they had time to give the signal to those beyond the hill, who were also unprepared for the attack.

Another project to entrap the General was attempted by a party of Ysavalan Indians. They came to Coho under the pretence of a friendly visit to the General, and had laid a plot to take him and his escort prisoners, in the fort to effect which thirty or forty were to go into the fort after dark and before the gate was closed and conceal themselves, and when a certain signal was given by those without the fort they were to open the gate and let in the whole party, who were encamped near the town. This project was defeated by the vigilance of the guard, who when they attempted to enter the fort gate challenged them, and they for fear of being identified ran off to the camp.

After the General returned to Kaskaskia, from Coho whilst standing by the side of a garden fence conversing with an officer, an arrow shot from a bow with great force passed between them, and stuck deep into one of the posts of the garden, evidently aimed at one of them. A party of men was immediately ordered to surround the square, and examine every house or other suspected place for the person who shot the arrow; diligent search was made but without effect.

As soon as Gen. Clarke understood that Gov. Hamilton had taken St. Vincennes and discharged all his men except about one hundred, he determined to dislodge him before he obtained a reinforcement, which he knew was intended as soon as the winter was so far gone as to make it practicable for them to come from Detroit. Although it was in the middle of the winter the waters were not frozen, and the season was very wet; he therefore manned a boat with upwards of forty men, with a piece of Cannon, with directions to descend the Mississippi, and ascend the Ohio and Wabash rivers and meet him at a point a little below Vincennes. The General then with about one hundred marched across by land from Kaskaskia to St. Vincennes, a great part of the way was covered with water, and many places more than knee deep. They arrived on the Wabash at the time appointed late in the evening, but there was no appearance of the boat. Knowing that he was undiscovered, and that delay would jeopardize success, he determined to attack the town that night, and not attempt to wait for the arrival of his artillery. He therefore marched his men up and so placed them as to be able to shoot into the bastions and port holes, and so near as to kill or wound every centinel if he attempted to show himself above the works or at a port hole. As soon as he got his men placed, a tremendous fire commenced, and so efficient was the attack, and so many of the centinels wounded that they could not be kept at their posts.

When the first fire was given Governor Hamilton, Cap. Helm and several other gentlemen, were seated at a game of Whist, (of which Helm was remarkably fond;) the instant he heard the fire, he jumped to his feet and exclaimed aloud "By G— that's Clarke."

Finding that there was no probability of getting possession of the town that night he drew off his men to where they could encamp comfortably, leaving as many as would keep the town on the watch during the night.

In the course of the night, Clarke procured a trusty Canadian, who was well acquainted with the town, to endeavour to get admittance as a friend, under the pretence of giving information of Clarke's approach.

he succeeded and informed the Governor (before whom he was immediately taken), that it was not the intention of Clarke to have made the attack with small arms, but with cannon, which was on the way up the river, and was to have met him there that evening, and had not arrived, but was confidently expected the next day, with an addition of fifty or sixty more men. This information seemed to produce a considerable damp on the spirits of the whole town; the Canadian was immediately ordered into the guard house, to be carefully watched.

It was an understanding between the General and Canadian, that if he could not obtain admittance that he was to return; but if he could then he would certainly give the information agreed on. Nothing having been heard from the Canadian, early the next morning, Clarke as soon as it was light paraded his men on the side of a small eminence within cannon shot of the fort, and so marched and counter-marched them as to expose them to the view of the people of the fort, only as they marched one way, in order that their number should appear to be double what they really were; he also exhibited the appearance of a cannon, and of planting it on the top of the rise from whence the fort could be battered.

About ten o'clock all motion ceased, and Clarke sent in a flag demanding a surrender of the fort forth with. Three flags passed before the terms were agreed on, when Hamilton surrendered to Clarke, a garrison well furnished with every thing necessary for its defence, including a greater number of efficient men than were opposed to him.

In a very few days after the surrender of Vincennes Clarke received notice, that a Mr. De Jean was descending the Wabash from Detroit, with eight or ten boats, in which were clothing money and military stores for Vincennes. Immediately on receiving this information, Clarke dispatched Helm with a party to intercept this Botilla. Helm so managed as to come on De Jean and his party in the night encamped on the bank of the river, surprised and took the whole, consisting of eighty five men, and every thing in their possession, and returned to Vincennes without the fire of a gun.

The principal officers taken prisoners on this expedition were sent to Williamsburg in Virginia, by the way of Harrodsburgh, especially Governor Hamilton, Mr. De Jean and Maj. Rocheblave governor of Eastern Illinois under British authority, and who had in his possession when taken \$13,000 worth of British goods to trade with the Indians.

Serious 7 will contrain the expedition and defeat of Col. Bowman at an Indian town on the Little Miami called Chillicothe; also the defeat of Cap. Rogers' party ascending the Ohio river, with the taking of one of his boats on board of which was a considerable amount of cloth &c. for the use of the American army, &c. &c.]

DREADFUL MASSACRE!!!

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman in Harrodsburgh, Ky. to the Post Master of this place, dated Sept. 16. Sir—On Sunday last, between the mouth of Sinking creek and Clover creek, a flat-bottomed boat, loaded with negroes, was descending the Ohio river. The negroes massacred their masters, or white men on board, and made their escape into Indiana. Fifty-six of the negroes were taken in that state and brought to this place, and the magistrates are at this time committing them to jail.

It appears by the confessions of the negroes, that only two of them were concerned in the murder are apprehended, and these are about eighteen others not taken, but are going at large in Indiana, and are the negroes that committed the murder. The negroes here say that the men who are killed, were a man by the name of Edward Stone, who lived in Bourbon county Ky. within about four miles of Paris, a nephew of his by the name of Howard Stone, a David Cobb, of Lexington, a Mr. Davis who steered the boat, and a Mr. Gray, of Natchez, who was a passenger. A yellow boy who says his master bought him in Maryland, and whose name is Lewis, gives this information: "As said by the other negroes, that he defected his master to the last."

You will render a favor to the relations of the deceased, if your neighborhood, by giving them notice of this affair.

With respect, I am &c.

Let the youth who was lately guilty of a like imposition on the editor of this paper, read the following:

"At Petersburg, Virginia, a man is to be tried for imposing upon the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, an account of a marriage which never took place. Let the thoughtless take heed."

This is undoubtedly a misdemeanor, and one of no ordinary magnitude. Displaying the names of ladies and gentlemen as being married, who probably never contemplated such alliances—bringing together before the eye of the public, parties separated by characters, condition and public opinion, are acts of malice calculated to produce the most painful and intense sufferings, and are scandalous impositions upon the public. We do not hesitate to say, that if in our own courts such misdemeanors are brought home to any person, and are shown to have been the offspring of malevolence, that the tread-mill will be the punishment awarded to the offender.—N. Y. Enquirer.

The New York Evening Post states that the workmen employed by the Manhattan Company in boring for water in Broadway near Broad street, have already penetrated to a depth of two hundred and forty feet, which is more than one hundred feet below the East or Hudson rivers. The result has been favourable, and water of the purest and softest kind has been obtained. It is intended, however, to proceed to a still greater depth, and to strike upon a fountain, which shall raise the jet to a considerable height above the surface.

The Plain of Jericho.—The traveller Broochi, in going from the Dead Sea to Jerusalem, took Jericho in his way. With respect to the apple of Sodom, whose outward form and beautiful appearance allures the eye, and deceives him who thinks to enjoy it, containing within nothing but a light dust substance, he believes that Halbequist has erroneously taken it for the fruit of the Solanum Melongena, which our traveller found nowhere near Jericho, but only the Solanum Sanctum. He himself conceives the apple of Sodom to be nothing else than the bladder-formed gall-nut which is raised by the stings of insects upon the Pistacia Terebinthus. He remarked, that no where had Flora undergone greater changes than in the Plain of Jericho. The valuable shrub which gave the balsam, had disappeared: of the celebrated rose of Jericho, no vestige is left: of the numberless palm-trees, on account of which Jericho was called the City of Palms, there remains only a single representative; in vain should one look for that fig-tree of which St. Luke speaks. The whole broad plain is now a naked desert waste, which stretches from the mountain of Judah to the banks of the Jordan.

(From Giordani Litterati.)

New fortifications are erecting by the British at Quebec, Montreal, Greenville, Kingston, &c. in Canada. Those at Quebec are upon a scale of "strength, durability and magnificence, hardly to be surpassed by any other fortifications in the British possessions." Six hundred thousand dollars are appropriated, of which 60,000 are expended every year.

From the N. Y. American. [Translated for the American.]

Napoli di Romania, 8th June.—A letter of the General-in-chief, Colocotroni, written on the 1st from Krisovitsi, informs that the enemy having left Tripolizza on the 29th May, had reached the plain of Carystene, and that there being doubtless informed that the Derbends were fortified, they attempted to pass by the defiles of Poliani, in order to descend into Messenia; but scarcely had they arrived at Duracco, when they experienced from General Nikitas St. Amalopolous, a resistance so vigorous that he was obliged to return into the plain of Carystene. On the 30th, having divided their army into two corps, one of which remained in the plain with the prisoners and the baggage, with the other they reached Andritzaia, to which they set fire. Since that time they had made no movement, and the troops commanded by Kalliopoulou, Jenai Colocotroni, and Deligamie were assembling on all sides.

The new government, established under circumstances the most critical, has not, up to the present time, neglected any practicable means to supply the wants and forward the views of the nation. Its first care has been to procure provisions and munitions for the troops and the fortresses, and already they are daily transported from Syra and the country in the neighbourhood. It is also occupied in giving the necessary orders for the movements of the armies, and the defence of the various positions.

Thanks to the care of Mavromichalis, the position of the Mills has been reinforced; the works go on with ardour on all sides, and already Napoli is in a condition to withstand a siege of many years. Government has equally well provisioned the fortresses of Corinth, Athens, &c.

Ibrahim traverses the Morea without opposition, and with a small number of troops. Nikitas, who alone attempted to resist him, abandoned by part of his troops, was obliged to retire. This indifference on the part of the Peloponnesians is unprecedented; it is hardly known what to think of their apathy, after the proofs of courage which they gave during the three first years of the war. The true causes are sectional jealousy and dissension among the chiefs.

Cunee, May 31.—The Egyptian squadron commanded by Muharem Bey, and composed of 50 vessels, passed near the southern coast of the Island of Candia, on the 26th May. After having quitted the coast, near Missolonghi, on the 10th May, they reached Navarin. On the 25th they left that port and set sail for Alexandria, where they were to receive provisions and munitions, and transport them into the Morea. A razee, ten brigs of war, and four or five vessels, were detached from the squadron, and arrived in the Southern Port. They were commanded by captain Seid-Ali, who was charged to escort to Navarin the convoy which contrary winds and the Greek vessels had obliged to take refuge in the Southern Port.

Mytilene, 9th June.—Thirty families have returned from the Morea to take possession of their former property.

Syria, 16th June.—The Ipsariote vessels of captain Nicolai Apostoli, pillaged in the waters of Tasso a Tuscan brig, laden with merchandise, and destined for Alexandrette. As there were goods on board directed to French merchants, the Ipsariote himself reported them to T. de Rigny.

It is said that Ibrahim Pacha is at Keini. Lord Gordon has already abandoned Greece. Colonel Fabvier was at Paros.

Smyrna, 19th June.—According to the last news received from the Morea, Ibrahim Pacha had not again descended into the Plain of Argos. Napoli di Romania was still abundantly supplied. Animal food and vegetables were not dearer than at Smyrna.

The new commission of prizes appeared to be conducted with an increased degree of equity. Goura was still master of Athens. The Pacha of Negropont had written to him, it is said, to prepare him lodgings. The Greek answered this rhodomontade in the same tone.

It is reported here that the Pacha is about to form a camp near New Echelle. Is this directed against Samos, or is it only a feint to draw attention from the quarter that is to be attacked?

Corfu, June 27.—The Seraskier has quitted the neighbourhood of Lepanto, and has established his head-quarters at six leagues distance, between Sulona and Lidoriki. The Greek troops had made some entrenchments, with the design of establishing their head quarters; but they finally quitted that position. The Seraskier had had several engagements in the vicinity of Lidoriki, in which he had lost a great number of men.

A Russian Consul was expected at Prevesa for that place. The government had received orders from the Seraskier to place the best house in the town, which is composed of barracks, at the disposition of that foreign officer, for his residence.

HYMNICAL.

Married in Montserrat, Mr. W. F. Birch, editor of the Cythiana Advertiser, to Miss Harriet Ann Campbell.

In Bourbon county, Garrett Davis, Esq. attorney at law, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Judge Robert Trimble.

OBITUARY.

Died on Monday morning last, Miss Margaret Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Jane Lewis of this county. At Louisville, Mr. Martin Blake, formerly of Boston. In New York, Judge Van Ness.



TO FARMERS.—THOSE wishing to raise a crop of Fall Barley can now be supplied with seed, by applying at the LEXINGTON BREWERY: 43 3/4 cents will be paid per bushel for good HARLEY the ensuing season on by MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO. Lexington, Sept. 7, 1826—36-16

AUCTION SALES.
A VALUABLE STOCK OF BOOKS.
NOW on the way from Philadelphia is daily expected, and will be sold at Auction, on the afternoon of Saturday, October 14.
BY D. BRADFORD.
Catalogues can be had at the Auction Store.
DRY GOODS, Young Hsion Tea, Glassware, Furniture, and several large Glass Cases, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.
Lexington, Sept. 29—39-31

\$400 REWARD IN SPECIE.
THE above sum will be given to any person who will apprehend and lodge in the jail of this town
RANDAL W. SMITH;
Said Smith is about 45 years of age, spare made, thin visage, dark eyes and hair, and nearly 6 feet high, it is said he has a scar somewhere on his cheek or jaw. He has resided some years near the banks of the Ohio, about 3 miles above the mouth of Salt River.
Information where the reward can be obtained, can be had of the Editor of the Gazette.
The atrocious murder of Mr. ROW N, on Friday last, by said Smith, who at the same time shot his father-in-law, will doubtless stimulate the exertions of every well disposed citizen, to bring him to justice.
Louisville, Sept. 25th. 1826—39-11

PUBLIC SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell at his farm, on Thursday next, the 5th of October, a part of his
Stock, Furniture, Farming Tools, and Provisions.
Terms will be, for all sums of Ten Dollars and under cash in hand—for all sums above Ten Dollars, a credit of nine months will be given—approved securities will be required, and the payments to be made in gold or silver.
J. R. WITHERSPOON.
Wappetaw, Sept. 29th, 1826—39-11

STOP THE MURDERER.
ON Sunday, the 14th inst. THOMAS SMITH, of Nicholas county, Kentucky, did, wilfully and maliciously, without provocation, inflict a wound by stabbing, on the body of *Late Ritchie* of the county and state aforesaid, of which said Ritchie has since died. Smith immediately escaped, and is supposed to have gone towards Canada. He is about five feet six inches high of a swarthy complexion, and appears somewhat uncleanly; he generally wears a roundabout coat, is very talkative, uses much profane language, and is believed to be utterly regardless of truth. He will no doubt change his name, probably to GOOFS, which was his German name, any person who will apprehend the said Smith, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be liberally rewarded. It is hoped that the friends of humanity and the peace and security of society, will interest themselves in visiting upon the head of this foul monster, the reward of justice and the law.
ESAU RITCHIE.
ZACHARIAH RITCHIE
Publishers of newspapers throughout the Union, are requested to give the above a few insertions.
August 24 1826.—28—31

FOR SALE.
THE tract of land whereon I live, containing 442 1/2 acres, with never failing water, with a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and good out houses, two hundred acres cleared with a SAW and GRIST MILL and about 350 large apple trees. Also, about 380 acres of first rate land, with 120 cleared, good water and apple orchard; two log dwelling houses and other out houses. Half the purchase money to be paid the first of next September, the balance in two annual instalments.
JOHN MC SLEY.
Jesseamine county, Sept. 11th 1826—37-21

LAW LECTURES.
THE undersigned will deliver LECTURES on the science of Law during the usual law session, beginning on the first Monday in November, and ending on the 1st day of March ensuing. The course will be
1. Constitutional Law
2. Common Law, Civil and Criminal.
3. Equity.
4. Practice.
5. Maritime Law.
Lectures or examinations will be given every day except Saturdays and Sundays. There will be a Moot Court and Legislative Assembly as usual.
Students at a distance wishing to attend Lectures, need not fear a disappointment on coming here, as the undersigned has a sufficient number of private pupils to make it indispensable necessary to proceed with the course.
A well furnished Library is provided for the use of the pupils, gratis.
The price of the Ticket will be TWENTY DOLLARS, Specie. There will also be an additional expense of five dollars to defray the expense of fuel and attendance of a janitor.
CHARLES HUMPHREYS.
Lexington, Ky. August 4, 1826—31st Nov

NEW CURRYING SHOP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have established a Currying Shop on Main Street, adjoining Mr. L. Young's Boot and Shoemaking shop, and opposite the Post Office, where they will keep constantly on hand
ALL KINDS OF LEATHER,
of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We respectfully solicit a share of patronage from a liberal public, as we have just commenced business for
SELLERS.
KENNEY AND CLARK.
Lex September 8, 1826—36-11

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
STRIPPED OR STOLEN.
FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 12th of August, a bay mare 4 years old, about 14 hands high, blaze in her face, man nose, hind feet white, short before. Any person delivering her to me at my house on the Russell's road near Robert Harbison, or giving such information that I can get her shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.
SAMUEL RANKIN.
37—31

BOOK-BINDING.

BENJAMIN KESER,
INFORMS the public that he has re-commenced the Book-Binding Business in its various branches, on Short-street, next door below Messrs. Watkins, Jr. & Co's. Commission Store, where he will thankfully receive orders for any thing in the line, and pledges himself to execute his work in the best manner. The best assurance he can offer is a reference to his old customers.
September 1, 1826—35-11

RAGS, RAGS.
I WILL give two and a half cents per lb. for good clean linen and cotton rags, delivered at my store, corner of Chapel-side, Lexington
18—11
G. W. ANDERSON.
AN APPRENTICE
Will be taken to learn the art of Printing, if application be made immediately.

